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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 293

日五初月二年二十二緒光

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

二拜禮

日八十月三英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

ONE
THOUSAND
DOLLARS
European Subscribers to the
Hongkong Telegraph are, from
1st October, 1895, issued for
the sum of \$1,000 against Fatal
Accident.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq., | Chow Tung Sheng, Esq.,
H. Stoller, Esq., | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., |

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,185,000
PAID-UP \$688,800

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On New Fixed Deposits—
For 12 Months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
Deposits Renewed on Old Terms.

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1895.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS \$500,000
RESERVE FUND \$35,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1895.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$5,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. McCONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.
St. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, | J. Kramer, Esq.,
G. B. Dowell, Esq., | R. E. Sassoon, Esq.,
M. D. Eschler, Esq., | R. Shaw, Esq.,
R. M. Gray, Esq., | N. A. Sleske, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.,
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 2 1/4 per Cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 2 1/8 per Cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1896.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per
Cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are
requested to send in a STATEMENT of
BUSINESS CONTRIBUTED during the Half Year
ended 31st December, 1895, on or before the
31st instant, on which date the ACCOUNTS
will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1895.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above OFFICE are
requested to furnish the Undersigned
with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for
the year ending 31st December, 1895, in order
that the distribution of BONUS may be
arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the
31st day of March, 1896, will be adjusted by
the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be
subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1896.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

JUST LANDED a Large and Fresh Stock of
MELLIN'S FOOD.

\$1.15 for a Bottle.
H. RUTON,
17, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG HOTEL—PRAYA.

Sole F. for the for

SPRINGFIELD GRIP ARMOURD HOSE.

Snowdon, Sons & Co. "SHOW-
DRIFT" MANUFACTURERS.

THE NEW WIRE WOVEN ROOFING CO.

THE ALUMINIUM AND GENERAL
FOUNDRY CO.

BELL'S METALLIC and ASBESTOS PACKINGS are unequalled for both Compound and
Triple Expansion Engines.
COTTON PARAGON PACKING, TUCK'S PACKING and all kinds of jointings kept in stock.
SPECIALTY MADE CLOTH FOR FILTERS. ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.
W. JACKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1896.

BRAUN'S "EXPORT" BEER

IS A QUESTION EVERYONE IS ASKING EVERYONE ELSE.
IF NOT, TRY IT AND YOU WILL PRONOUNCE IT A FIRST CLASS LAGER BEER,
A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND A DELIGHT TO THE EPICURE.

PRICE—
\$10.50 per Case of 6 dozen Pints. \$12.50 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts.
Cash on Delivery.

THE SEATTLE BREWING & MALTING CO., CHINA-JAPAN AGENCY.
Head Office—8, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.
For price and terms, apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1896.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

TO FACILITATE the Winding-up of the Late MR. EWIN
BYRNE'S interest in the
HONGKONG TRADING CO.

A
SALE
WILL COMMENCE ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 18th INSTANT,
WHEN GREAT BARGAINS IN
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING
AND
LADIES' DRAPERY GOODS
WILL BE OFFERED.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT
1, 3 & 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1896.

"MATHUSALEM."

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY,
\$45.00 PER DOZEN.

HANAPPIER'S THREE STAR,

EXCELLENT VALUE,
\$31.00 PER DOZEN.

SOLE AGENTS—
GANDE PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1896.

JASTRAM'S PATENT GOLDEN MEDAL PETROLEUM ENGINES

OF 1 TO 12 H.P.
FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.
WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.
A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P.
Engines will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHIELE & CO., HONGKONG,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST.

NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY.

No. 11, 13 and 15 Central Market.

TRY OUR
VEAL SAUSAGES 25 Cents per lb.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES 50 Cents per lb.

MR SHIPPING AND COAST PORT ORDERS WILL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. TATAM,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1896.

THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

ORDINARY STYLE \$4.00
SELF FILLING STYLE \$4.00 & \$4.50

A Pen as nearly perfect as inventing skill can produce.
HOW MR. HALL CAINE WROTE THE "MANXMAN"

"Yes, if the fact is of any consequence, you are very welcome to say that I wrote the
"MANXMAN" with the SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN. It had exposed quite indubitable to
me. I can use it with ease and certainty anywhere, and at any time, even to the "LIVE" in bed,
and on horseback."

The SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN are made with finest, modern and fine points.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1896.

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STRAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON	Bombay	R. J. Siddons	About 21st March	Freight or Passage. Freight Passes. (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).
STRAITS AND BOMBAY	Hyderabad	E. R. Dowell, R.N.R.	About 21st March	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Island Sea.)
SHANGHAI	Perseus	F. Cole	About 21st March	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Island Sea.)
JAPAN, &c.	Canon	A. G. Cablit, R.N.R.	About 25th March	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON, &c.	Kestrel	G. K. Wilgh, R.N.R.	Noon, 26th Mar.	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Island Sea.)
JAPAN, &c.	Verona	C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R.	Noon, 27th Mar.	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Island Sea.)
LONDON	Perseus	E. P. Bishop	About 6th April	Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVAT. VERY OLD HIGHLAND BLEND.
MONARCH OF THE GREEN. RARE OLD BLEND.
WAYFOONG BLEND.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR.

V.O.S. (OLD MATURED.)
FERRITOSH (GREAT AGE VERY FINE.)
From 87 to 825 per Dozen.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1896.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

In cases of a doz. pints \$35 per case.
do 1 " quart \$33 "

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1895.

MEALS

MONTHLY RATES FOR
AT H.K. HOTEL

BREAKFAST \$1.00
DINNER 15c
ALL 3 MEALS 45c

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
SHIPCHANDLERY DEPARTMENT.

SIR CHAR. PRICE & Co's ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.
ENGLBERT'S CYLINDER OIL.
CRANES CYLINDER OIL.

TUCK'S GENUINE PATENT PACKING.
ASBESTOS PACKINGS of all kinds.

ROPE, CANVAS, &c.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and VARNISHES.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT COMPOSITION, ANTI-CORROSIVE and ANTI-FOULING, for
STEEL VESSELS.

SOAPSTONE ENAMEL COMPOSITIONS for HOLDS, BUNKERS and TOP-SIDES.
FRESH WATER SUPPLIED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1896.

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"EXCHANGERS," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. Code.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN
QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in
PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1895.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REDON, PINE, SPARS and LUMBER
of all kinds.
L. WALLORY,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1891.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 25, Queen's Road Central.

Insurances.

THE STANDARD

is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN
of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES.

FUNDS exceed EIGHT MILLIONS STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION
STERLING.

For Forms of Proposal and every information,
Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITIES \$2,800,000
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIUM \$757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the
above Company, we are prepared to
accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS
at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1895.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1894.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAILS 600,000 \$833,333-33.
EQUAL TO \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.,
LOO TAO SHUN, Esq., |

MANAGER—HO ANEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th February 1896.

Intimations.

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be
held in the HONGKONG HOTEL TO-MORROW
the 19th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the General Manager,
a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1895,
to declare a Dividend, and also a Consulting
Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 16th to 19th instant,
both days inclusive.

GEO. FENWICK,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1896.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the
Company will be held at the COMPANY'S
Office, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria, on
SATURDAY, the 21st March, at Twelve
o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a
Statement of Accounts and the Report of the
General Manager for the year ending 31st
December, 1895, declaring a Dividend, and
electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 17th to 21st inst.,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the Company will be held at the
Office of the General Manager, Pedder's
Street, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 27th March,
for the purpose of receiving their Report with a
Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1895,
and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 19th to 27th March,
both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Today's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"TANTALUS,"
Captain H. H. H. will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
TO MORRIS, via SUEZ CANAL.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [396]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"
Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [397]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship

"PAKHOL,"
Captain Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [398]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR CHEFOO, TIENTSIN AND NEWCHANG.
THE Steamship

"KANSU,"
Captain Somerville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [399]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR,"
Captain Asquith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [400]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [427]

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best goods at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

Intimations.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and corrupts as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.
We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1896.

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst., at Weld's Hill Estate, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements, the wife of H. OSUMUND ROWE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Kobe, by F. W. Playfair, Esq., Acting Consul, and afterwards at the Union Church by the Rev. H. J. Foss, CHARLES HERBERT, second son of the late Frederick James Lightfoot of Exeter, Surrey, to GEORGINA FLORA, second daughter of the late George Nankivell.

On the 7th inst., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Perbas, PERCY DOUGLAS STEPHEN, of Glasgow, Parnass, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of D. D. Mackie, Esq., Singapore.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

REUTERS.

The public as well as the shareholders are as a rule interested in the affairs of all Limited Companies carrying on business in the Colony, and Directors and Managers recognise this fact by sending to the newspapers, for publication, their reports and accounts. If the public are interested in the management of trading and manufacturing companies, the Press, which, in a sense, represents the public and its judgment, in its name and on its behalf, and on which the public depends largely for information and guidance in many matters, is fully entitled to look into the published reports and balance sheets of companies, criticise them and express opinions about them and about the management, especially in their dealings with their shares, which are commodities vendible in the open market. Directors and Secretaries have no objection to this course being pursued—so long as praise and commendation only flow freely from the editorial pen, but it is a different matter, and they are not quite so ready to recognise the rights of the public and of the Press, when opinions adverse to their management have to be put forward. We have decided to-day to criticise, in the interests of the public and of the shareholders, the proposals put forward by the General Managers of the Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited, for consideration at the meeting summoned for Saturday next.

The capital of the Company consists of three thousand shares of £50 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund is £35,000, invested in shares in local companies, with some £10,000 added. The profits for the past year (1895) are reported at £83,485.00. There is no working account published, so we cannot form any opinion of our own as to the correctness of this statement, but we are bound to assume it to be correct. Now, the General Managers propose to apply this very handsome sum, shown as the profits of the past year, in paying a dividend of 10 per cent which will consume £15,000; in adding £65,000 to the Reserve Fund, and carry forward the balance. With this addition the reserve fund will amount to £100,000, and the General Managers propose to return the whole of this money to the shareholders by issuing to them, without payment, two thousand new shares of £50 each. In other words, this Reserve Fund will be transferred to the Capital Account as so much additional capital, and to equalise matters 2,000 more shares will be issued. The reasons given for this proposal are that it is necessary—in view, we presume, of prospects of large additional business—to increase the capacity of the factory buildings and make considerable additions to the plant and machinery. This would be a very excellent reason for applying the total available cash reserves of the Company in putting up buildings and buying machinery, and of asking the approval of the shareholders for so doing, if their approval and consent is required for the purpose. It would be a very good reason for raising fresh capital by the issue of new shares for cash, but we do not see how the payment—out to the shareholder of the Reserve Fund, and the gathering of it in again in the shape of a call on the proposed new shares adds one cent to the resources of the Company

or helps them forward in the least degree in the extension of their works. Either the General Managers have authority to apply the Reserve Fund to extensions and improvements or they have not. If not, they undoubtedly require the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting to enable them to do so. If they have the requisite authority no extraordinary meeting is needed. The passing of the Report at the annual general meeting is sufficient. But why, for the purpose of using their reserves in the way proposed, is it requisite or proper to issue new shares and present each of the present shareholders with two new shares free for every three held?

Another question arises: Is there in hand, in cash or its equivalent, this £83,485 of declared profit? No; at least it did not exist in cash on the 31st December last. In money and saleable investments the Company only had then in hand £61,000. It had rope and hemp on consignment and in godowns to the value of £78,000 dollars or thereabouts, and that sum included, of course, a portion of the year's estimated profits which may never be actually realized. Markets may fall, and have fallen before, and have prevented the fulfillment of hopes equally well founded as those that presumably dictated the present statement of profits. Again, if the Company applies its reserve funds directly to the extension of its business it will only lose the interest on its investments for the time being and have no additional dividends to pay. If the present proposals are carried out it will be necessary, while the new works are in progress and while the additional business is growing up, to pay dividends on 5,000 shares instead of on 3,000 shares. We honestly confess we do not understand the utility, from any point of view, except from that of the share-jobber and speculator, of the large proposed addition to the shares of the Rope Company. If, when the reserve has been expended in the improvement and extension of the works and buildings, and when the expected increase of business has become an accomplished fact there appears to be a large margin between the capital as represented by shares and the true value of the Capital Stock of the Company, then there ought safely to be a fresh issue, but surely not before the new buildings have risen above the ground, the new machinery is ordered, and with large unsold stocks in the Company's godowns.

On the 4th inst., at Weld's Hill Estate, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements, the wife of H. OSUMUND ROWE, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Kobe, by F. W. Playfair, Esq., Acting Consul, and afterwards at the Union Church by the Rev. H. J. Foss, CHARLES HERBERT, second son of the late Frederick James Lightfoot of Exeter, Surrey, to GEORGINA FLORA, second daughter of the late George Nankivell.

On the 7th inst., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Perbas, PERCY DOUGLAS STEPHEN, of Glasgow, Parnass, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of D. D. Mackie, Esq., Singapore.

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THE three head of cattle under observation at the Dairy Farm yesterday developed indigestion and were therefore slaughtered and dumped in the deep blue sea. We regret to hear that seven fresh cases have been reported to-day.

THE Canton river steamers were all delayed last night and this morning by dense fog, and as the weather reports from the neighbouring coast ports all show the prevalence of fog, we may expect to hear of vessels being considerably overdue during the next few days.

We observe from our Japan exchanges that Mr. E. S. Young, who is travelling for a Seattle brewery, was due in Yokohama on the 15th inst. After a short stay in Japan Mr. Young will "travel" in Shanghai and then come on to Hongkong, proceeding, according to the *Box of Carols*, hence to Canton and then "up the Amoor into Siberia." The idea of a man coming from Seattle to Canton to get a start "up the Amoor into Siberia" is about as rich a "Yankee notion" as we've seen among Br'er Thorne's collection of culcs for a very long time.

THE *Yokohama* says that it is seriously proposed that Korea should be placed under the joint protection of Japan and Russia, and that Marshal Yamagata goes to Russia with this knowledge in order to ascertain Russia's opinion on the matter. Whether Russia will consent to the proposal is extremely doubtful, but at any rate, probably in consequence of this proposition, Korean problems will be dealt with for the time being, in a spirit of peace and conciliation, and instructions will be given to the Japanese Representative in Seoul not to take any step that would be likely to provoke Russia.

THERE was a lively scene in the Police Court this morning when a woman who has been keeping a coffee-room in D'Aguiar Street was fined \$25 for selling liquor without a license. As soon as the hard-hearted magistrate gave his decision she wept, protested, screamed, called the witnesses perjurers, said no one connected with the case, from the judge down to the Court usher, would ever get to heaven, and finally, as the noise, the denunciations and the sobbing was quite distracting and the fair one was completely upsetting the equilibrium of "the Court," a stalwart constable was requested to remove the hysterical young lady. Order obeyed instantly!

THE *Prisco* Call of 12th ultimo almost runs into poetry over the Australian starting machine. It says:—The Australian starting gate is a grand success. Such was the unanimous opinion of every one that saw the start in the fourth race at Anglesey yesterday afternoon. Ten horses were sent off necks apart. It was beyond doubt as perfect a start as ever was seen on any racetrack in America. A more even start would be almost an impossibility. Cheer after cheer went up from the assembled thousands. More enthusiasm was displayed over the start than has been exhibited on a California track in many years. The Australian starting machine seems to have come to stay. Even those who predicted failure are willing to admit its great advantage over the human flag-wielder. Ten horses went to the post for the mile hurdle race, including several "bad actors." None of the starters had had the benefit of "schooling" with the Australian machine and, in fact, some of the jockeys did not altogether know what was required of them. The barrier was lowered and the horses lined up with astonishing quickness. R. B. de B. Lopez, who brought the machine from Australia, pulled the attachment and the barrier flew noiselessly upward and outward, and the ten horses were off in perfect alignment in less than two minutes. The machine worked like a charm and now that the Anglesey management has introduced the Australian scheme, other associations throughout America will surely follow suit. Spectators, judges, owners, trainers and jockeys all unite in saying that the Australian machine is a marvel of simplicity and efficaciousness. It does its work quickly and no one can accuse it of playing to any favourite. A trainer can send a horse to the post with a heavy impost and be reasonably sure that his chances will not be killed off by a long delay with the starting gate. Judging by the work accomplished yesterday it would appear that less than twenty minutes would be occupied in making five starts. Forty horses have been started in perfect alignment in Australia—since the introduction of the machine, which makes few mistakes, according to the turf reporters of Sydney and Melbourne. Hundreds of people went out especially to see the Australian machine at work. Many were inclined to scoff at the idea of starting horses with such a flimsy and simple contrivance. The start was a revelation, however, and caused considerable talk. It was the general opinion that the starting gate will be in use on every track in America inside of a year.

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THE arrangements for the Philharmonic Society's concert to be given in St. Andrew's Hall on Thursday, the 27th inst., are well advanced. The first part will consist of solos and instrumental numbers, with the orchestra assisting, while the second part will consist chiefly of the rendering of Schubert's cantata, "Song of Mankind."

JUST on top of the news of the arrest and conviction of the Russian officers detected skulking the forts in Hongkong comes the news, says the *Japan Herald*, that three suspicious-looking foreigners were arrested at Yokohama on the 27th ult. while in the act of surveying the harbor and making sketches of the forts. The men are said to have been from the *Admiral Nachtwitz*, then in dock there.

We read in the *China Gazette* that while Chang Chih-ling was at Nanking inaugurating all sorts of reforms he sanctioned the establishment of a match factory in that city. The promoters of that enterprise have since been directing their efforts to preparing the way for what is intended to be a perfect monopoly for their wares in that region, and the head man was in Shanghai on the 14th inst. about the purchase of the requisite machinery.

THERE is, says the *New York Maritime Register*, one most important matter entirely overlooked in the present talk about the capabilities of the American Navy in the event of a foreign war, and that is its lack of coal supplies for vessels away from home. The United States are almost destitute of coaling stations in foreign waters. Coal, under certain conditions, is a contraband of war. When or how, in a war, could United States vessels away from home be supplied with coal, quickly, safely and at convenient points. Commerce-destroyers cannot keep the sea for months at a time, and a war-vessel without coal might as well be in port as guard-ship. This is a matter which should receive attention, and upon which information is wanted. The coaling stations of Great Britain dot the world at all the most convenient points for war as well as for commercial operations on a gigantic scale.

THE report of Lloyd's Register upon tonnage for last year shows that Great Britain has not received her hold even a little bit upon the shipping business of the world. She does not run a good first. She is first, the others come trailing behind—a long way. Commenting on this a *New York shipping journal* says:—There is no paper navy or merchant marine in the world. But as the good little girl said, it is a poor heart that never rejoices. There are two big American built steamers upon the blue sea now, and these two big and the fleet of England make any comparison, not ridiculous, but insanely absurd, yet the American will "git there" yet.

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THE BATTAMBONG AFFAIR.

A Mr. S. W. A. Da Silva writes to the *Bangkok Times* respecting the Battambang affair as follows:—

Sir,—Will you be so good as to afford me space to give a somewhat contradictory to a letter which appeared in the *Siam Free Press* of the 23rd ult. from the Battambang correspondent, asserting that French subjects have been imprisoned and fogged. Now, what I would like to know, as I dare say would others knowing Battambang, is who are the French subjects referred to. The only French subjects resident in Battambang are the Roman Catholic priest, Père Bernard, and Mr. Roland, the French Commissioner. Here these two persons are put in chains? As for the alleged "Siamese" Commissioner being yet in chains, it is too good a joke to be taken seriously. It is well known by travellers and others that friendly feelings of a most striking nature exist between the Governor and officials. The only point in the whole letter that might be true is the reference to Léang Rat being imprisoned. But as Léang Rat is an official appointed by the French Government, it cannot be that the Bangkok Government could possibly construe this as an insult, particularly as Léang Rat has been frequently warned by Phya Krathathom. Regarding the violation of the Franco-Siamese treaty of 1893, which your contemporary's correspondent talks so blithely about, I would like to know in what way Phya Krathathom has exceeded his rights and privileges. When I was in Battambang Phya Krathathom was exceedingly cautious regarding the treaty, and was particularly careful not to give the French a shadow of a chance to antagonise him in any new complications. As to anarchy and mutiny in the province, it will be a long time before the people dream of revolting against the present government. They know well enough that the Governor is doing a deal to lighten their burdens by removing taxes and furnishing local traders with funds to start business with. One or two more points in the Battambang correspondent's letter need a few words of explanation. One is that "no native dares go near a European, and that it is impossible to obtain servants." It is true that the village Cambodians are rather shy of the French, and have become more so since a German, who is ironically termed by Phya Krathathom the "Bismarck of Battambang," and who is generally known to be a *non compos* man, has taken it into his head to march about with a fighting stick, which he dares to use hand while the other is held aloft to touch the same way, as politicians hold theirs when a sudden burst of eloquence requires them to strike an attitude. Your contemporary's correspondent is also wrong when he says that he cannot get a house. He should have said "cannot get *his* house." The house was a building that he wanted to hire by the month, but as there was a long-pending dispute regarding it, and as many persons claimed it as their own, he was unable to do so. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

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THE OPENING OF THE WEST RIVER.

An edict having, according to Reuters, at last been signed in Peking providing for the opening of the West River, information respecting this great waterway—and the province of Kwangsi will doubtless be acceptable to our readers, to the majority of whom the districts through which the Si-kiang runs are a *terra incognita*, and but for the "gentle pressure" recently exerted by the British Government in the Celestial capital would doubtless have remained so for many years to come, possibly for ever. Of the few travellers who have journeyed through Kwangsi, visited its chief cities and studied the commercial possibilities of the province, probably General Meany, the Editor of that interesting and instructive weekly, published in Shanghai, styled *Meany's Chinese Miscellany*, is about the most competent to write. The veteran General and traveller has recently published some very interesting notes on this subject and we cannot therefore do better at this juncture than present to our readers a summary of his jottings, as follows:—

THE PROVINCE OF KWANGSI.
Kwangsi is the name of the minor one of the two provinces forming the important Chinese vicereignty of the Liang Kwang. It was formerly the western portion of the ancient kingdom of Yueh, and the home of certain tribes of that name prior to the Chinese of those parts in the third century B.C.; hence the literary and archaic name of this province is Yueh Hsi or Yueh Si.

Kwangsi was invaded and partly

prepared as for various uses. Malt is especially abundant, and is much used as for man and beast. It is also used for distilling a peculiar kind of whisky.

A variety of fruits and vegetables are also grown and eaten at ordinary times, but the majority of the people eat more animal food than the inhabitants of other parts of China. Pork and beef, dogs and ducks, fish and fowl, abound everywhere at reasonable prices, say one hundred per cent cheaper all round than at Shanghai.

The people are also rather fond of whisky, distilled by themselves from malted maize, rice or a combination of all three in varying proportions according to taste or taste.

CLOTHING OF THE NATIVES.

Nearly everybody is partly or wholly clothed in blue cottons or silk, either home-spun or imported. It is now, however, customary to wear cotton cloth woven from imported yarn, and heavily loaded with native grown indigo dyes which gives the cloth a dark navy-blue appearance. Manchester cotton goods and Bradford woollens are also worn and preferred to any other by those who can afford to buy them.

Bamboo hats of various shapes and of enormous dimensions, together with straw sandals, are worn by everybody of both sexes. Although many men and women go entirely bare-footed, yet nearly everybody has a pair of home-made cotton shoes to wear on festive occasions and national feast days.

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE OVERLAND.

The mode of conveyance on terra firma is in small, wretched-looking sedan chairs carried by two coolies, who sometimes manage to negotiate 20 miles in 12 hours. Merchandise is carried by coolies or pack animals along all the so-called roads at the same small pace as the sedan chair bearers, and very tiresome work it is for both man and beast.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

The usual accommodation for travellers in Kwangsi is extremely bad and beyond the conception of any Englishman who has never travelled inland in any but European countries.

Extremely dirty and miserable, ramshackle hovels, in which an English farmer would regret to keep his cow or pig, are considered to be good enough for the accommodation of travellers in these parts of China. Everything is cheerless and most unpleasant to the sight, touch or smell of everybody but the owners of the places.

Good food is scarcely obtainable at any price, excepting rice and pork and a few stale eggs at most of the inns on the road.

Stale duck's eggs and a few vegetables of poor quality are usually all that can be got.

THE TRADE OF KWANGSI.

A great deal of smuggling is carried on in the province of Kwangsi, and it is therefore difficult to estimate the value of the trade. At Peking I was told that over one million taels worth of merchandise passed through the port every year. Wuchow-fu, however, a much busier place than Peking, while Nanning-fu, also on the West River, and Kweilin-fu, on the Casia River, both boast of considerable trade, though they rank, as commercial centres, below Wuchow-fu.

ROBBERIES AND PIRATES.

Travelling in Kwangsi is attended with considerable danger, and the loss of merchandise and private effects is very common. Piracy is rife on the rivers. Everybody who can afford it is armed, and nobody is safe. The daring depredations of large bands of armed men afloat and ashore keep the more peaceably disposed people in a state of constant terror. Cargo-boats and rafts must cannon on their decks and houses, and even small boats carry one or two muskets and other weapons for their protection against the social parasites who infest the rivers and creeks of the entire province.

THE WEST RIVER.

The sources of the Si-chiang, or West River, are in the province of Yunnan, whence it flows down through the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung and empties itself into the sea not far from Hongkong. A small branch off extends from Szechuan-hsien down to Canton. The West River is navigable, off and on, by small revenue cruisers and other government steamers as far as Wuchow-fu, the frontier port of Kwangsi; but these steamers could ascend to Peking-fu if the river was properly surveyed and buoyed. There would, of course, be no need to take steamers on dangerous places between Wuchow-fu and Nanning-fu, or at all events as far as Hsien-chow. Peking-fu is a city about 80 miles from Peking, the frontier town of Yunnan. Peking is reached by boats carrying about a ton of cargo in three days from Peking, but the return journey (down stream) can be accomplished in one day. It takes at least 22 days to get to Yunnan-fu from Wuchow-fu.

(To be continued.)

THE MISSIONARY MEMORIAL TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Mr. Timothy Richard, who has been closely identified with the "reform movement" in Peking for a number of years, writes to the *North China Daily News* under date 10th instant on the above subject as follows:—

The Protestant missionaries, feeling that the Chinese government grievously misunderstood the aims of Christian missions at their general Conference in 1895 appointed a Committee consisting of the Revs. Y. J. Allen, D.D., LL.D., G. John, D.D., R. Rev. Bishop Moule, Rev. W. Ashmore, D.D., J. Wherry, H. Bledget, D.D., and T. Richard to draw up a document for presentation to the Chinese government. It was to be a statement of Christianity—the principles, aims and practices of the Christian church—showing that the missionaries endeavored to help China in every way they could; pointing out that there was a large amount of disaffected literature circulating the most infamous slanders about Christian missions in China, and that they believed that the circulation of this literature was fraught with the gravest dangers. Before the Committee had completed their work the anti-Christian riots had already begun, and the Foreign Ministers had to do with general and very serious outbreaks. But when their efforts had proved ineffectual and the sudden outbreak of fresh riots in Szechuan and the terrible massacre of Kueichow shocked the world again in 1895, it was felt that a briefer and a more immediately practical memorial was needed. Consequently, one was drawn up and signed by twenty missionaries—mostly of the various denominations and superintendents of the various missionary societies. The Committee with this extra support from the various missionaries decided to present the shorter one as the memorial proper, and the longer one as a book of apology, along with it, which would deal with the same subject at greater length. In this shorter memorial the Chinese Government was asked, besides conferring with the missionaries in order to thoroughly understand their work, to grant three things, viz:—

1.—That all Chinese literature slandering Christian missions should be really suppressed everywhere.

2.—That real freedom be given to the missionaries to sell and to the common people to become Christians if they desire it.

3.—That the local mandarin and gentry be instructed not to regard missionaries any more with suspicion as having any motives to injure China but, on the contrary, to regard them as friends, as they desired nothing but the good of China.

One of the foreign Ministers in Peking told us that in these we were not asking for anything new, but only the execution of what are our treaty rights, therefore he would uphold us.

The Rev. John Werry, D.D., of Peking, and myself were deputed to present this memorial to the Chinese Government.

We called upon the British and American Ministers in Peking and asked them to introduce us to the Taungli Yamé so that we might present the documents ourselves and make any explanations in person that might be necessary. This they readily agreed to do, and we presented a despatch to the Yamé on the subject. Colonel Denby showed us the additional kindness of going with us himself on the day of the first interview, Nov. 14th. We had also called upon the German Minister to ask him co-operation, but he did not see his way to do so.

The members of the Yamé were divided in regard to the subject, but the stronger party was in favour of granting our request. The result was that the Throne instructed the Yamé at once to confer with the missionaries and the missionaries were told that they might go to the Yamé whenever they liked as they would be glad to see them in order to put the matter on a more satisfactory basis.

By the signing of December 2nd of the members of the Yamé called at the British and American Legations and said that an Edict would be issued in a day or two granting the missionaries' request. But two things happened which prevented this. The first was an unexpected Edict, the next day degrading Wang Ming-lian, one of the strongest supporters of the missionaries in the Yamé. This weakened the pro-missionary party. The other thing was that the French Minister, according to one of the very highest Chinese Ministers in Peking, objected to granting anything to the missionaries as this was bringing up again the question of the right of missionaries to deal with the Chinese Government direct, which the French Government got the Pope to withdraw a few years ago. Notwithstanding this the Yamé continued to have interviews with us, and further documents on the subject of religious liberty were at their request put before them.

In view of this technical difficulty raised by the French Minister, the Rev. W. H. Lowry, D.D., who after Dr. Wherry's departure took his place, and myself, having given all the explanations the Yamé asked for, once more called upon the British and American Representatives.

The French Minister had been very indefatigable in the interests of the Roman Catholics during the last year. Besides attending to the settlement of missionary troubles in Szechuan and elsewhere, he had secured two very important documents from the Chinese government in order to remove the cause of these troubles. The first was the Bethany Convention, got in the spring of 1895, by which property can be secured by the Roman Catholics without obtaining the consent of the mandarin; and the second was the Edict of August 1st, in the autumn, by which the statute law of China is heretofore to be published in accordance with the treaties settling foreign religious liberty, and not with the old law forbidding Chinese to become Christians printed in them.

We told the two Legations what we had been doing in the Taungli Yamé and what was reported of the French Minister. We placed two copies of the memorial, in Chinese, in the hands of each of the Ministers and expressed the hope that they would press the Taungli Yamé to grant the three points requested in the memorial. We further asked them to add another request, viz., to get an agreement that henceforth whatever privileges are granted to the Roman Catholics are to be granted to the Protestants at the same time, so as to avoid the necessity of fresh requests each time such occasions present themselves.

Before our departure from Peking Colonel Denby wrote us that he had addressed the Yamé urging them to grant our requests as contained in the memorial, and to have this made known throughout the Empire. Mr. Beauchamp told us that he had written "approved" on the despatch returned by Colonel Denby. But this was just before the Chinese New Year holidays, when they do not transact any business but such as is of the most urgent character.

The day before our leaving, on the 24th of February, his Excellency Weng Tung-ho called upon us and talked for a long time both on the question of religious liberty and on general reform, and apologized for his inability to grant what we desired, as he once intended to do, owing to the opposition of his superiors and colleagues. But he said the slandersous literature should be suppressed, and the local authorities should be instructed to be more friendly. As the memorial given the mandarin to become Christians had never been received.

What we now hope is that with the explanations given to the Taungli Yamé in the nine interviews we had with its members, the verbal promises made by Weng Tung-ho will be embodied in action when the Yamé is pressed to do it by the British and American Ministers. I say "pressed" as only a minority in it, I am sorry to say, are prepared to act fairly without pressure. In regard to this matter, concerning which they are so ignorant and so full of long-standing prejudices. It will be the greatest kindness to China to force her to do the right thing, just as it is the greatest kindness to a boy at school to force him to learn his lessons properly. We are daily expecting the Taungli Yamé's reply to the American Minister. The settlement of these riots can never be considered final till the slandersous literature which daily and hourly even now goes on poisoning the minds of millions of Chinese is put to an end. This suppression of slanders is the very least that can be expected, and which even savages in their calm moments would readily agree to. It seems to me that if the Chinese mind of putting things through the filter of slanders, the firing of a certain date after which, if any of this anti-Christian slanders shall be found in circulation anywhere, the mandarin, high and low, in all the provinces shall be at once degraded and replaced by those who will do the right thing, then there difficulties will soon vanish as if by magic and will save all parties concerned endless worries.

If the kind promises of Colonel Denby are fulfilled, and if the British Government will also insist that the law-abiding and philanthropic subjects shall not be any more slandered and misrepresented but treated as they deserve to be treated, on pain of withdrawing their aid from the movement of removing the "chief" of the "missionary" riot, will not be due to the efforts of the French Minister alone, and even the Chinese Government, as well as the missionaries, will in the end be guided by these forces for compelling the important minority to do the right thing, which is not to be done along with other cases of Chinese who are not interested in the subject.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Hon. W. M. Goodman, Acting Chief Justice.)

March 18th.

LARCENY.

Lung Ting, a coolie recently employed at the kerosene oil works at Taitokwai, was charged on three indictments, with stealing: (1) a \$20 note, the property of one Lo Ya-shan, on the 7th January, 1895; (2) a \$5 note, the property of one Lam On, on the same date, and (3) three pieces of clothing valued at \$2.50, the property of one Chen Sui, on the same day.

The prisoner admitted that the notes had been given to him to change into small coins, and that he lost them at the Samsoo pawn-broking-house. He took the clothing to pawn, intending to redeem them when he got money.

This latter being a plea of "not guilty" the following jury was drawn:—Messrs W. H. Gaskell, C. H. Field, C. A. H. Westerberger, P. Grah, J. H. Thomas, Chai Chai and C. A. Kucha.

Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney General, (instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor) prosecuted. Brief evidence was called to formally prove the case, and the jury found a verdict of "guilty."

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to 12 months' imprisonment on the first two charges and 6 months on the last count.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Lo Han and Chan Yau were charged with having caused the death of one Wong King, on the 9th of March, 1896.

This was a case arising from a native being killed by a loaded meat-van which ran over the deceased while being propelled down East Street a few days ago, as was reported in these columns at the time.

The evidence having been taken, His Lordship submitted to the jury the point whether or not the death was caused by the negligence of the prisoners. If so, they were to return a verdict of "guilty" if otherwise then "not guilty."

After brief consideration the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said in passing sentence—I entirely concur with the verdict of the jury. You said you knew there was a fire in Queen's Road near East Street and you might have known that such a thoroughfare was the more likely to have many people in it. Yet you did not hesitate to run that heavily-laden truck down a steep road like East Street, considering that having called out it was everybody's business to get out of your way. But other people had as much right to be in Queen's Road as yourselves and your truck, and among them was the poor boy whose sudden and terrible death you caused. Of course you did not mean to kill him; if you had done so your case might have been one of murder, but you killed him by your carelessness and negligent disregard of the safety of people in a public thoroughfare. Although I am sorry to have to sentence you, I must pass such a sentence as may act as a warning to others. The sentence is that each of you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four months.

At this stage of the proceedings the Sessions were adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m., all the jurors being requested to be in attendance.

FOOCHOW RACES.

Stewards:—C. F. R. Allen, Esq.; Thos. Giffins, Esq.; H. Baker, Esq.; B. M. Koomsoff, Esq.; Hy. Edgar, Esq.; W. Krohn, Esq.; A. W. Wilkins, Esq.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH.

THE PLYMOUTH STAKES.—Of \$5 each with \$50 added; for all China ponies; weight as per scale. Half a mile.

Bonbon 1
Racoon 2
Aurelius 3
Time, 1 min. 5 sec.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—A forced entry of \$10 each with \$50 added; for subscription griffins; weight as per scale. Three quarters of a mile.

Kuma 1
Mephisto 2
Killamey 3
Time, 1 min. 43 sec.

THE AMOY CUP.—(Presented.) Value \$100; entrance \$5 for all China ponies; weight as per scale. One mile and three quarters.

Amulius 1
Grizzly Bear 2
Phoenix 3
Time, 4 min. 15 sec.

THE SPRING CUP.—Value \$100. Entrance \$5; for all China Ponies and *side* griffins at the date of entry; weight as per scale; non-subscription ponies 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

Amulius 1
Fingal 2
Corban 3
Time, 3 min. 2 sec.

THE GERMAN CUP.—(Presented.) Entrance \$10; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for all Fochow owned ponies; weight as per scale; winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

Dragonfly 1
Democrat 2
Fandango 3
Time, 2 min. 55 sec.

THE HACK STAKES.—Of \$5 each; for all China ponies not otherwise rated; weight in stone; jockeys who have never had a winning moment before this meeting in China and/or Hongkong allowed 7 lbs.; ponies that have won a race 7 lbs. extra. Once round.

O'Hoogan 1
Kington 2
Paris 3
Time, 1 min. 31 sec.

THE THIRMAN CUP.—(Presented.) Entrance \$5; for subscription griffins; weight as per scale; winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile.

Kuma 1
Mephisto 2
Killamey 3
Time, 2 min. 30 sec.

THE SWIFT CUP.—(One mile and a quarter.) Aurilins 1
Grizzly Bear 2
Vandango 3
Time, 5 min. 5 sec.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH.

THE FUCHOW CUP.—Value \$100; second pony to receive \$5; entrance \$5; for all China ponies; weight as per scale; winners of one race at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; two or more races at the extra. One mile and a half.

Grizzly Bear 1
Phoenix 2
Amulius 3
Time, 3 min. 41 sec.

THE FUCHOW DERBY.—Of \$15 each with \$100 added. Divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent to first, second and third ponies; for subscription griffins; weight as per scale. One mile and a half.

Fingal 1
Kuma 2
Mephisto 3
Time, 3 min. 58 4-5th sec.

THE LORRY CUP.—Value \$100, entrance \$5; for all China ponies; weight as per scale; winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; ponies that have never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

Democrat 1
Bonbon 2
Sherry 3
Time, 1 min. 42 sec.

PROGRAMME OF THE SHANGHAI SPRING MEETING, 1896.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH MAY.

Stewards:—A. McLeod, Esq., G. D. Edding, Esq., C. H. Dodgson, Esq., J. S. Fearon, Esq., F. Matland, Esq., J. A. Ford, Esq., and E. A. Probst, Esq.

Clerk of the Course:—F. Ayscough, Esq. Secretary:—G. D. B. Bidwell, Esq.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 4TH MAY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION STAKES: a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; for Subscription Griffins of this meeting; first pony, 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE CRITERION STAKES: a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale. One mile.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; third pony, \$5; for China ponies that have never run at any meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE CATHAY CUP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs.; entrance, \$15. One mile and a half.

THE JOCKEY CUP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies that have never won a race; to be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than two winning moments; non-winners allowed 7 lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 7 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. One mile.

THE KANGAROO PLATE: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. One mile and three quarters.

THE HART LEAGUE CUP: presented by the late James Hart; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Half-a-mile.

THE RACING STAKES: a sweepstakes of \$15 each; second pony, \$10; for China ponies that have not run before 1st January, 1896; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry and non-winners allowed 7 lbs.; winners, 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT STAKES: value, \$15; for China ponies that have never won a race; weight as per following scale:—9 st. for 12 hands, with an increase of 1 lb. for every inch over; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES: a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added for second pony, and \$15 for third pony; for China ponies being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry, which had not arrived in Shanghai, or been purchased prior to 1st February, 1896; weight for inches as per scale; winner of any race 7 lbs. extra. One mile.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 5TH MAY.

THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race since 1st October, 1895, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Half-a-mile.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY: a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; for China ponies being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; first pony to receive 75 per cent; second pony, 15 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race allowed 7 lbs.; entrance, \$15. One mile and a half.

THE LARKS PURSE: for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins and non-winners allowed 7 lbs.; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE RACE CLUB CUP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Seven furlongs.

THE CONCORDIA CUP: presented by the Club Concordia; value, \$15; second pony to receive 40 per cent, and the third pony 10 per cent of the Stakes; for China ponies, *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Derby, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

THE MONG LIAN CUP, a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; for subscription griffins of this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; winner of the Subscription Stakes, 7 lbs. extra; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE SPRING CUP, a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; \$15 of which to go to the second pony; for China ponies that have never won a race; weight 11 st. for 13 hands; to give or take 6 lbs. for every inch over or under. One mile.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES, a forced entry of \$15, with \$100 added; for all ponies entered at this meeting excepting ponies entered in the subscription griffins races; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

THE TAIYU CUP, presented by His Ex. the Governor; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners at the meeting allowed 5 lbs.; entrance, \$15. One mile.

THE SCURRY STAKES, a sweepstakes of \$15 each, to be divided between the first, second and third ponies in the proportion of 50, 30 and 20 per cent, with \$100 added to the winner; for *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY.

THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never run at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have never won a race at this meeting; weight as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANTUNG STAKES: a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; for subscription griffins of this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony 20 per cent; third pony 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale; the winners of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two races 10 lbs. extra. One mile.

THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP: value, \$15; added to a sweepstakes of \$15 each; second pony to receive 30 per cent, and the third pony 10 per cent of the Stakes; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs.; non-starters and winners at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

THE YANGTZE STAKES: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies that have run at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners allowed 7 lbs.; entrance, \$15. Two miles.

THE MARCH STAKES: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies, *bona fide* griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE CONSOLATION CUP: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; third pony, \$5; for ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race, and have been entered elsewhere than in the Shanghai Stakes or in races confined to subscription griffins; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Once round.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES: value, \$15; second pony, \$10; third pony, \$5; for a forced entry for and open only to winners at this meeting; optional for the winners of the Consolation Cup and subscription griffin races; weight for inches as per scale; each pony entered to pay five per cent of the value of stakes and prizes won. One mile and a quarter.

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1895, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE EAST POINT DAIRY FARM COMPANY.

TO avoid any misapprehension, I beg to inform my CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC in general, that the CATTLE are entirely KREZE (Free) DISEASE. The majority of our Cattle, of which we have over 700 head, were specially picked out from the principal healthy Districts and Counties in Australia by the undersigned, who has been connected with this Company and its Precursor since 1891, and who has spread no time or trouble to study the Diseases of Cattle, having twice visited Australia and India for that purpose.

The Cattle Plague which broke out the year before last in this Colony did not touch our Dairy which is situated in the Wong Nei Chong Valley at the Raskin part of the Colony and surrounded on all sides with fir and other trees, and it is one of the healthiest localities in this Colony for Cattle.

Our Produce, about 1,000 lbs. of milk daily, is used by the Civil and Military Hospitals (not the Officers' Messes) as was mentioned in connection with the cases of Typhoid fever and by the principal institutions in the Colony for the first few years, and is sold at our Depot—No. 12, D'Almeida Street.

A. RUMJAHN, Managing Proprietor.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1896.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain Ross, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1896.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"CHAZEE," Captain Bailey, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Steamship

"TSINAN," Captain Geo. Ramsay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A fully qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1896.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

STEAM FOR COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOSA MARU," will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.

To be followed by a Steamer leaving Japan monthly.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1896.

JAVA, CHINA JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Germania..... To JAVA..... March.

S.S. Cassius..... To JAVA..... April.

S.S. Federatia..... To JAVA..... May.

S.S. Federatia..... To JAPAN..... April.

S.S. Germania..... To JAPAN..... May.

S.S. Cassius..... To JAPAN..... June.

General Agents for China & Japan, LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1896.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"GLENARTNEY," Captain Gedy, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 2nd April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1896.

Intimations.

A WORD TO THE WISE!

THE SAFEST AND SUREST PROTECTOR AGAINST PLAGUE, FEVERS, SMALL-POX, CHOLERA, AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ESSETS FLUID,

THE STRONGEST KNOWN DISINFECTANT.

GERMICIDE, ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER, NON-POISONOUS.

ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

WATKINS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, APOTHECARIES' HALL, 64, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1896.

\$1,000 ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. \$1,000

INSURE YOUR LIFE AGAINST FATAL ACCIDENT BY SUBSCRIBING

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

THE SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY WILL PAY

THE SUM OF

\$1,000 MEXICAN.

to the legal representatives of the European holder of this COUPON in the event of his death by Accident on or before the 31st March 1896 while on land within the confines of HONGKONG or any Treaty Ports of CHINA or JAPAN, or the immediate neighbourhood thereof, provided that the Name and Address of the said holder appears in the List of European Subscribers to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

as furnished to the Company for the Three Months ending 31st March 1896; that the premium thereon has been duly paid; that death takes place within One Month from the occurrence of the Accident, and that notice of death, with full particulars, is sent within fourteen days of its happening to Mr. J. Y. V. VERNON, Hongkong; It being declared that \$1,000 only will be paid in respect of any one death.

*This premium is paid quarterly in advance by the Proprietors of The Hongkong Telegraph.

J. Y. V. VERNON,

AGENT.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1896.

THE CLUB HOTEL

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,

YOKOHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager,

TOKYO.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CHEFOO, TIENTSIN AND NEWC. WANG. THE Steamship

"KANSU," Captain Sommeville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1896.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship

"ENERGY," Captain Sald, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1896.

INDO-CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG," Captain Galsworthy, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1896.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR," Captain Argulth, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1896.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. THE Company's Steamship

"TELENA," Captain T. G. Scott, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1896.

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, BREMEN AND HAMBURG. THE Company's Steamship

"DOROTHEA RICKMERS," Captain Pape, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 27th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1896.

"TAM OSHANTEE," Captain Pape, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 27th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1896.

"TAM OSHANTEE," Captain Pape, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 27th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1896.

"TAM OSHANTEE," Captain Pape, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 27th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1896.

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Hongkong, 16th March, 1896.

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